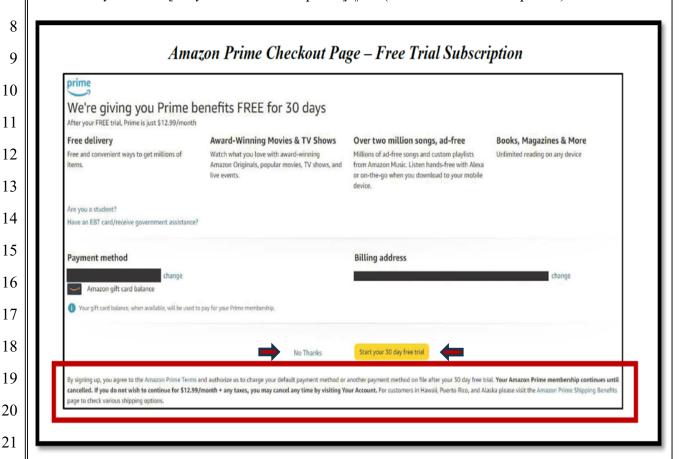
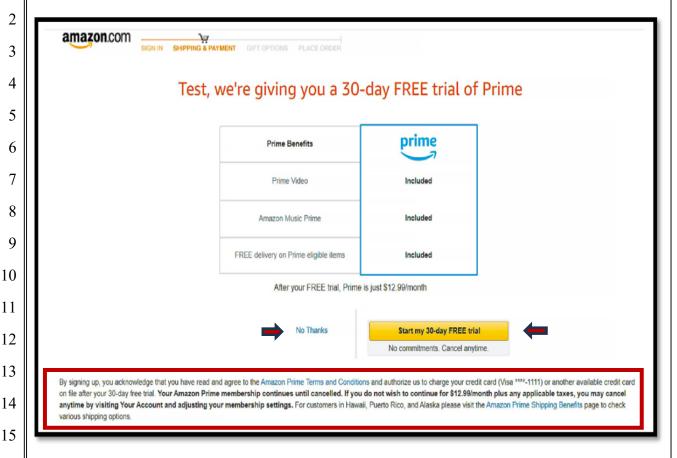
The Honorable John H. Chun 1 2 3 4 5 6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 7 AT SEATTLE 8 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, No. 2:23-cv-0932-JHC 9 Plaintiff, **DEFENDANTS' REPLY IN** SUPPORT OF NOTICE OF 10 SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY v. 11 AMAZON.COM, INC., et al. 12 Defendants. 13 14 The FTC's response to Defendants' Notice of Supplemental Authority regarding Daly, et 15 al. v. Amazon.com, Inc., et al., No. 22-cv-00910 (W.D. Wash.), does not accurately describe the 16 import and applicability of *Daly* to this action. 17 Although the FTC attempts to distinguish *Daly* by arguing that the Prime enrollment 18 process challenged in that case is "different" from the enrollment processes in this case (Dkt. 19 151, Ex. 1 at 2), they are essentially the same. Indeed, the *Daly* plaintiffs and the FTC challenge 20 the enrollment process for the same Amazon subscription service (Prime) and complain about 21 the same design elements. Compare, e.g., Daly Dkt. 14 ¶¶ 74-77 (characterizing the material 22 terms in the enrollment processes as "smaller" than surrounding text and beneath the final 23 checkout button), with Dkt. 67 ¶¶ 43, 50, 61, 231 (stating same). 24 Comparing the Prime flows at issue in each case, while there are minor differences in the 25 presentation of Prime's benefits, the location, presentation, and substance of the "material terms" 26 considered by Judge Martinez (and to be considered by this Court) are virtually identical. 27 Compare Dkt. 67 ¶ 107 (identifying price and auto-renewal disclosures as material terms), with DEFENDANTS' REPLY ISO NOTICE OF SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY - No. 2:23-cv-0932-JHC

Dkt. 149, Ex. A [Daly Order] at 11 (stating same). For example, the enrollment flows challenged in both Daly and here: (a) disclose Prime's price and autorenewal terms in nearly the same language, positioned near the same location on the offer page, using the same bolded typeface; and (b) present enrollment and decline links in nearly the same language, placed near the same location, using the same colors. These similarities are evident simply by comparing screenshots from the Daly complaint and the FTC's complaint.

Daly Dkt. 14 [Daly Amended Complaint] ¶ 69 (arrows added for emphasis):



Dkt. 67 [FTC Amended Complaint] at Ex. D (arrows and red box added for consistency):



The FTC also suggests that the Court should disregard Daly because the plaintiffs did not allege that they were "attempting to purchase products on Amazon and instead end[ed] up enrolled in Prime." Dkt. 151, Ex. 1 at 2. But one of the *Daly* plaintiffs did allege that when "purchas[ing] her Kindle Device," she was "unwittingly enrolled" into an auto-renewing subscription. Daly Dkt. 14 ¶¶ 12, 145, 149. Nevertheless, Judge Martinez found all the challenged processes in Daly satisfied the Automatic Renewal Laws' (ARLs') disclosure and consent requirements as a matter of law. See Dkt. 149, Ex. A at 11-14. The FTC's attempted deflection of Daly also does not explain why nearly identical language, using the same font, in a parallel or similar placement can be "clear and conspicuous" as a matter of law in some situations but not in others.

1

3

4

5

7

8

10

11

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

²⁷

¹ Judge Martinez reached that conclusion based on a facial review of the enrollment processes, regardless of the context in which they were presented, and despite the Daly plaintiffs' allegations (similar to the FTC's) about the purported implications of internal Amazon documents. Daly Dkt. 14 ¶ 33, 94.

1	Finally, the FTC notes that Judge Martinez declined to dismiss the Daly plaintiffs'
2	challenge to Amazon's subscription-cancellation practices. Dkt. 151, Ex. 1 at 1. But the FTC
3	omits that the California and Oregon ARLs at issue in Daly impose cancellation-related
4	requirements that go above and beyond ROSCA's requirements. For example, the California
5	ARL requires that consumers be permitted to terminate their subscription "exclusively online, at
6	will, and without engaging any further steps that obstruct or delay immediate cancellation." Dkt.
7	149, Ex. A at 15. ROSCA, by contrast, requires only "simple mechanisms for a consumer to stop
8	recurring charges" 15 U.S.C. § 8403(3) (emphasis added). As explained in Defendants'
9	Motions to Dismiss, Amazon provides multiple simple cancellation methods. Dkt. 85 at 16-20.
10	
11	DATED March 27, 2024.
12	DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP
13	By <u>s/Kenneth E. Payson</u> Vometh E. Payson WSDA #26260
14	Kenneth E. Payson, WSBA #26369 James Howard, WSBA #37259 920 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3300
15	Seattle, WA 98104-1610 Telephone: (206) 622-3150
16	Fax: (206) 757-7700 E-mail: kenpayson@dwt.com
17	jimhoward@dwt.com
18	COVINGTON & BURLING LLP
19	Stephen P. Anthony*
20	Laura Flahive Wu* Laura M. Kim*
21	John D. Graubert* 850 Tenth Street, NW
22	Washington, DC 20001 Telephone: (206) 662-5105
23	E-mail: santhony@cov.com lflahivewu@cov.com
24	lkim@cov.com jgraubert@cov.com
25	Jgraubert@cov.com
26	
27	

Case 2:23-cv-00932-JHC Document 155 Filed 03/27/24 Page 5 of 5

John E. Hall* 1 415 Mission Street, Suite 5400 San Francisco, CA 94105 2 Telephone: (415) 591-6855 E-mail: jhall@cov.com 3 4 Megan L. Rodgers* 3000 El Camino Real 5 Palo Alto, CA 94306 Telephone: (650) 632-4734 6 E-mail: mrodgers@cov.com 7 **HUESTON HENNIGAN LLP** 8 John C. Hueston* Moez M. Kaba* 9 Joseph A. Reiter* 523 West 6th Street, Suite 400 10 Los Angeles, CA 90014 Telephone: (213) 788-4340 11 E-mail: jhueston@hueston.com mkaba@hueston.com 12 jreiter@hueston.com 13 *admitted pro hac vice 14 Attorneys for Defendants AMAZON.COM, INC., NEIL LINDSAY, RUSSELL GRANDINETTI, 15 AND JAMIL GHANI 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27